New-York Daily Tribune

FROM ASPINWALL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION. \$700,000 IN GOLD.

The new steamship Champion, Capt. Leaburg, from Aspinwall March 16, with California mails, specie, and

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

THE REVOLUTION-TRIUMPH OF THE LIB-

THE REVOLUTION—TRIUMPH OF THE LIB-ERALS.

The Panama Star of the 15th has news that Gen.
Santos Gutierrez defeated Gen. Briceño, who had a
force of 450 men at a place called Carmen, near Ocana,
on the Est ult.; 500 stand of arms and 100,000 cartridges
were taken on the field. Gen. Briceño was taken
prisoner, and SS. Herrera and Pinerez are reported to
have been killed.

In the River Magdalens, the flotilla of the Government was captured by the forces of the State of Bolivar, and Sr. Galluzo, the commander, was made prisoner.

In the State of Bolivar, the Government party, un-

In the State of Bolivar, the Government party, under Betangur, were defeated, and the leader shot. The
reports of the defeate of Posada and Madrinan, received
by way of Buenaventura, are confirmed.

The published papers contain the intercepted letters
of SS. Vieco, Vives Leon and Fernandez, which were
taken from the Panama Senators when they tell into
the bands of the Laberals. Mr. ex-Intendente Hurtado's letter assence. do's letters escaped.

From Honda dates are to the 17th February. The forces of Gen. Mosquera were situated as follows: Gen.

From Honda dates are to the 17th February. The forces of Gen. Mosquera were situated as follows: Gen. Arrete with 1,000 men in Honda; Gen. Lopez, with 2,000 at Almalema; Gen. Mendoza, with 3,000 at Mendez. The Government had 3,000 men distributed between Bogata. La Sabana, and Gunduas, having abandoned their position at La Mesa.

The forces of the State of Magdalena, numbering about 2,000, are divided between Santa Marta, the Cienega, Rio Hael, e and the River Magdalena.

In the State of Bolivar there are about 3,000 men under arms, a portion of whom are stationed in Honda and on the river. It is said that Nieto with 1,200 men 1,500 men will soon join Mosquera's army.

A number of Venezuelans are said to have entered the States of Santander and Boyana for the purpose of siding the popular cause, hoping that as soon as the

ciding the popular cause, hoping that as soon as the troubles are over here they will receive assistance from

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer San Carlos, Capt. Wylde, from Callao and South Pacific ports, arrived at Panama on Sunday, 10th inst. The San Carlos brought about 30 passengers, \$345,000 in specie for England, and 838 packages of freight. From Valparaise dates are to Feb. 16.

The only political question of interest is the approaching Presidential election. The Government, since the withdrawal of Sr. Vargas, has not decided on any other candidate, and the opposition party are waiting the Government nomination in the hope of its falling on some one who will enjoy their confidence and prevent a contest.

The Indian war in the South has been confined to destroying the houses and crops of the savages, so as to force them in Winter to sue for peace.

The Los Angeles correspondent of the Mercurio of

The Los Angeles correspondent of the Mercurio of Valparaiso writes as follows:

Valparaiso writes as follows:

The division that went in pursuit of the Indians returned about five days ago, after having penetrated until very near the River Cauten, 90 miles to the south of the Bio-Bio. This expedition has not proved unimportant, although its results have not come up to what was expected. A considerable quantity of crops and habitations belonging to the Indians have been burned and destroyed.

About a thousand head of cattle have also been taken from them: but this is a very small number.

About a thousand head of cattle have also been taken from them; but this is a very small number, considering the quantity they must have had time to conceal among the neighboring mountains, and even to drive through the passes to the other side of the Andes. The only possible warfare against these barbarians is to deprive them of their resources. The loss of their crops promises us a period of peace of some duration, and perhaps the conclusion of a treaty before the beginning of Winter. They will also perceive that if they do not sue for peace soon, they will have no time to sow any grain this year; beside which, they have no seed, and even should they be bold enough to come out and overcome all these obstacles, their crops would be destroyed again before they could gather them next Summer.

numer.

There are reasons for supposing that Government rill not conclude a peace with them unless they pay or the depredations they have committed. Should this for the depredations they have committed. Shoul Pa ification of the routier.

An accident, which might have been of the most

disastrous consequences, happened to this division during the expedition.

Wishing to turn back the cattle that the Indians

were driving into the mountains within sight of the division, a detachment of cavalry of 500 men was sent forward to reach them. This detachment advanced in the most careless manner, without taking the slightest the most careiess manner, without taking not regular precaution, when, in a narrow and mountainous part of the road, the Indians attacked them suddenly, dispersing them among the surrounding woods, which, fortunately, afforded a neighboring shelter. Hers the division formed anew, and now fell upon the Indians, who were in their turn dispersed and driven into the woods. In this affray seven men were killed and 30 recorded.

A letter from Lima to The Panama Star says: A letter from Lima to The Panama Star says:
Congress has assumed, of Jate, a firm stand against
Coverament—for instance: all persons accused or convicted of abuse of the press were set at liberty by an
order of Congress. The Executive made its observations against it; but Congress insisted, and the persons
were released. So was the new Conton-House regulation, issued lately by the Minister of Figure, and
which was so very troublesome for the merchanta, impurpred by Congress, and the Minister appropriate hewhich was so very troublesome for the merchanta, impured by Congress, and the Minister summoned before it for having committed an unconstitutional act in proclaiming new customs have without their authority. But all these were matters of minor importance. Congress would not probably venture to oppose Castilla in questions of vital importance. Although the difficulties with Bolivia are said to be on the point of being settled, which is much doubted by others, the recruiting is going on as actively as ever. Here Castilla has a good opportunity to punish those districts that have been against him in the late revolution, and surely he avails himself well of this means of revenge. From the country round Arequipa he has taken away all the field-laborers and miners, and placed them in the army; thus the fields remain without cultivation, and a general famine is the consequence. Arequipa, whose market was formerly so cheap and abundant in provisions of every kind, is now much dearer than Lima, the dearest place on the Pacific.

The insecurity is increasing again here. Last week, a married couple was surprised by robbers (three probatices) on the Charillos road. The woman was

a married couple was surprised by robbers (three mulattoes) on the Chorillos road. The woman was violated in the presence of the husband, and after that mulattoes) on the Chorillos road. The woman was violated in the presence of the husband, and after that the latter was barbarously butchered. There is only one way of striking terror among the canaille of a country like this—imitating the example of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco in the year 1851, and hauging all such offenders after a short trial in the public source.

A Government engineer has presented a very un avorable report about the state of the Callao Railroad declaring it utterly unsafe for traffic; but, as the greater part of the Government engineers here are not very competent judges in such matters, and make it a rule to find fault with everything, it would be premature to accuse the railroad company of culpable neglect.

The export of saltpeter from the port of Iquique had amounted last year to 1,300,000 quintals.

A letter in The Star from Carthagena states that

A letter in The Star from Carthagens states that
The state of affairs on the Coast is about the same.
Pence and tranquillity reign throughout, and were it
not for the petty squabbles of the victors in Santa
Martha over the spoils I might say that the triumph of
the State Rights is complete; but unfortunately such
things will happen. There are always a pack of hungry wolves who follow the lion in the chase, and
wrangis over the offal. Such are the men who at
present groan and sigh in Santa Martha.

From the interior you will be astonished to hear that
Antioquia has moved. "Pronunciamientor" are taking
place all through the State—Rio Negro, San Juan
de los Renedios, Medellin, Amalfi and Saragosa, have
pronounced in favor of "Federation or death."

This movement has taken place principally on account of the disaster of Madrinan, who with 700 men
invaded the State of Canca, and was signally defeated
at Cartage on the 25th of January last, with the less

of almost all his force. Col. Madrian himself was severely wounded, and is a prisoner of Col. Payan, who commanded the forces of the Cauca during the

who commanded the forces of the Cauca during are battle.

The brig Emanuel, a German vessel, was sold at auction yesterday. She was bought by the Government, and will be ready for sea in a week; and it is said that she will visit Aspinwall in a short time. She will carry three guns, two 32-pound carronades and a long 24. The fleet consists of the schooners General Mosquera (Nantilus), General Obando (Liberty), General Nieto, Aguinaldo (Prenda), and the brig Emanuel. So that you see there is quive a fleet. There is something on the tapis, and I should not wonder to see a demonstration made in your quarter.

ARRIVAL OF THE KARNAK.

The British steamer Karnak, Le Messurier, arrived on Monday morning from Havana, via Nassau, leaving the latter port on the 20th, to which date we have files of Nassau papers.

The Karnak brings a large number of passengers, among whom are ten American seamen from wrecker vessels, and nine British seamen, also from wrecked

On the 19th, when off the Great Isaacs, passed an American side-wheel steamer, believed to be the Star of the West.

His Excellency Gov. Bayley gave a sumptnous entertainment at Nassau on the 13th to both branches of the Legislature, and other gentlemen of distinction, among whom was Mr. Merritt, the United States Consul. His Excellency, in proposing the toast to the President of the United States, alluded eloquently, and at the same time feelingly, to the unhappy dissens which are at present distracting the Union. An able

and excellent reply was made by Mr. Merritt. SALVAGE .- Fifty-five per cent has been awarded to the salvors of cargo of Swedish ship Maria, and fortyfive per cent on the materials saved.

Mr. J. P. DeMott, of New-York, died at Nassau on the 4th of March, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

DISASTERS ON THE CUBAN COAST. HAVANA, Monday, March 18, 1861.

We have had heavy gales from the north since the 8th inst., and the schooner Cactus (previously reported) has gone to pieces, and part of her cargo is strewed for miles along the shore. The ship Judith of New-Orleans, from Calcutta, bound to New-Orleans, with a cargo of gunny cloth, &c., on the night of the 12th inst. went on the reet about two miles from Cape Corientes. The passengers and crew were safely landed—crew consisting of 24 persons, and 4 passengers. The crew were in a state of matiny, and threatened the life of the capital and passengers. The steamship the life of the captain and passengers. The steamship Cahawba arrived last night, bringing the crew of the yacht Mary Kingsland, which was lost on the Florida coast. A fishing smack also arrived this morning, and reports that a large ship, cotton loaded, ran on the Florida reef yesterday morning. [By letter to Ellwood Walter, esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.]

ANOTHER SLAVER.

ANOTHER SLAVER.

Correspondence of The Journal of Commerce.

MATHER TOWN, Inagua, March 8, 1861.

The bark William, Capt. Pelletier, of slave notoniety, passed here on the 6th, and anchored in Man-oWar Bay, about ten miles north of this town. Yesterday a boat came from her with the supercargo, who
called on the Consular Agent here and reported from
Port-au-Prince, in ballast, and bound for New-OrOrleans, with mainmast sprung and rather leaky, and
in want of three or four men. Seeing a strange boat
approaching our shore, gave our wreckers the impression that there was a wreck somewhere along the
coast, when there was a rush made for boats, and several started, confident they smell cuffee at North-West
Point. The schooner John Williams ran down to her
and spoke her. They were ordered not to come on
board. Her name was obligented from her stern, and
she appeared to have a complement of fifteen to twenboard. Her name was obliverated from her stern, and also appeared to have a complement of lifteen to twen-ty men. She immediately weighed anchor and drifted out of the bay. She was seen off the South-West Point on the 4th list., and her suspicious movements in this neighborhood incline our inhabitants to the opinion that she intends to replenish the market in Cuba, without the risk and suffering of the "middle passage." However, our people are too smart to be caught in that trap. passage." However, our people are too smart caught in that trap. WRECK OF THE YACHT M. KINGSLAND.

A passenger on the steamship Cahawba thus describes the rescue of a shipwrecked party from the Florida

coast, on the 16th of March:
About 9 o'clock our lookout discovered a yacht on About 9 o'clock our lookout clseovered a yacat on the beach, high and dry, wi ha signal of distress thing. Capt. Smith at once stood in for the wrock, approach-ing as near as prudence would warrant, and ordered his best surf-boat, under the command of first officer

saie?"
Again the trial of another peril came, and again the brave Baker triumphed over the angry breakers, and the husbands and fathers were with their rescued famthe hashands and lathers were with their rescued lam-ilies on board the Cahawba. The wrecked yacht turned out to be the Mary Kingsland, of and from New-York, owned by Christopher C. and Danforth L. Scott. She sailed from New-York in October last, bound south, and touched at various places for the purpose of enabling her passengers to give theatrical purpose or enabling her passengers to give thentrical performances. These consisted of the two brothers and their families. Her has place of departure was St. Angusta, Fls., March 1, bound for Key West.

On the morning of March 5, about 5 o clock, a heavy north-enst gale broke upon the little craft, and, despite their best exertions, they found themselves doomed to be driven on the Florida const.

Yielding to the Gray of the constant of the property of the constant of the c

Yielding to the lary of the tempest, they headed for the beach, and, nerved to superhuman efforts, met the awful crash of the beach and surging billows; and, bruised and exhausted, reached the inhospitable shore. Daylight soon revealed the surrounding desolation. A rude tent, formed from their topsail, was their only shelter from the storm. After three days of suffering the two brothers started for Jupiter lighthouse, distant inhome rules beauty their tentilise to the tender

eighteen miles, leaving their families to the tender mercies of the bears and panthers, which nightly prowled about their tent.

Their appeal for aid for their suffering families failed

to move the inhuman lightkeeper. They could obtain not even a biscuit. With empty hands and heavy hearts they returned to their suffering families, to hope hearts they returned to their suffering families, to hope for rescue only from some friendly sail, or to meet starvation's bitter end. To the north was the inhuman individual who cared not for their sufferings; to the west the impenetrable swamps, and on the south, dis-tant about 110 miles, another Government station and lighthouse, where, if reached, they might or night not procure relief. Ten days and nights of fearful suffer-ing and forebodings came and went, and no passing sail saw or heeded their flag of distress. During this time the party subsisted mannly on the tops of the religible. saw or heeded their flag of distress. During this time the party subsisted mainly on the tops of the palmetto trees which grew around them. On the 11th day of their trials, Captain Smith came, saw, and rescued. The party consisted of Christopher C. Scott and two daughters, aged fourteen and lifteen years; Danforth L. Scott. his wife, and two children, aged six and ten years, all of New-York. The kind welcome and untiring attentions of Capt. Smith, and the officers and passengers of the Cahawba, soon made the rescued party comparatively happy, although all their earthly possessions were left behind them on the beach. A generous centribution among the officers and passengers attested their full sympathy with the suffering and destitute strangers.

lestitute strangers.

The keeper of Jupiter light enght not to have a second opportunity of manifesting his inhumanity.

FIRE IN THE FOURTH AVENUE.

On Sunday night Officer Jones of the Nineteenth Ward extinguished a fire which he discovered in the frame store-house and stable belonging to Mr. Sands, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-fith stable. Four horses were rescued uninjured, and the fire was prevented by the officer from extending to 300 barrels of lime. INFAMOUS ATTEMPT AT ARSON.

At 34 o'clock Monday morning, Officer McConnell of the Twenty-second Ward, while patrolling his post discovered a fire in the hall-way of the house No. 668 Eighth-avenue. Upon entering the place he found a quantity of shavings saturated with camphene placed under the stair-way, and the whole house in a blaze. Scattering the burning material about with his club, he succeeded in tramping it out. The wainscoting and stairs were considerably charred. All the houses in block are frame, and had the fire attained any beadway serious loss of his might have resulted.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Ste	ck E	ixe	han	ge	MAR	. 25.
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4.000 U. S. 6's, '81, Coupon. '50', '30' Harlem Railroad. 161, 1500 do. 251, 160 do | 100 | do. | 194 | 300 | do. | 264 | 101 | 401 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101

The Stock market was quite animated this morning,

and prices were generally higher. The most vigorous

movements were in State Stocks and Railway Bonds the demand for the latter extending to some of the lowpriced securities, which, until recently, have been somewhat neglected. Tennessees and Missouris were active at an advance of | to | P cent over the closing prices of Saturday, with sales of \$129,000 at the First Board. The Federal Loan of 1881 was firmer again, with a good business at the improvement. Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Bonds, which have advanced rapidly, were more freely supplied, and declined one ent in closing sales. Chicago and North-Western 1st and 2d Mortgages were in active demand and higher. The Share dealings were very well distributed, and the tone of the market was strong throughout, without buoyancy or marked activity. New-York Central advanced to 79, and was steady at the price during the session, and in Erie, Harlem, and Hudson River there was an improvement of from 2 to 1 4 cent, with moderate transactions. The Western shares displayed some irregularity, and in nearly every instance became a little tame at the close of the calls. The strongest movements were in Michigan Southern, Galena, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, but there was not a large business in either. Between the Boards the bank statement was made known, and its favorable character had a good effect upon the nurket. The Second Board, with this additional stimulus to the already hopeful temper, was still better than in the morning. New-York Central advanced another fraction, and there was a further improvement in Harlem old and Preferred, Galena and Toledo. The most decided rise was in his best surf-boat, under the command of first officer J. B. Balier, to attempt the rescue of the unfortunate men, women, and children now clearly seen from the steamer. With intense anxiety we watched the heroic Baker and his trusty beat's crew as they dashed among the breakers, now tossed into the air, and now sinking beneath the angry sea foam. Quickly the beach is gnined, and the noble surf-boat measures her length upon it. The family are gathered, and the wife and mother, with her two children and two nieces, are placed in the boat. And now the deep anxiety of the ship's company becomes intense as the boat, with its precious freight, again dares the frightful breakers. The captain, with spyglass in hand, was watching every movement of the little craft, now during apward like a thing of life, and now dropping below the line of vision; it seemed as though we could near the beating of every maxions heart about us, until the captain exclaimed in triumph, "She's safe?" "She's safe? Harlem Preferred, which closed at 411 against 401 at pany, 86 w86; New-York Central Railroad, 79 w 791; Eric Railroad, 32 w 33; Hudson River Railroad, 46 a- : Harlem Railroad, 16 a 16 ; Harlem Railroad Preferred, 411 7 411; Reading Railroad, 45 7 45; Michigan Central Railroad, 584 # 584; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 18 | # 18 ; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, Guaranteed Stock, 39 2 39 1; Panama Railroad, 117 2 117 1;

> Illinois Central 7s, 101; a 102. Foreign Exchange is firmer again, and after modeate sales at 107 \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\pi 107 \(\frac{1}{2} \), some of the leading bankers have advanced the price of Sterling to 108. The clos-

Illinois Central Railroad, 82 a 821; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 731 274; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad,

361 w 361; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 59 w 594;

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 741 a741;

ing quotations for the day are 107 | w 108. Freights-To Liverpool, 36,000 bash. Corn in balk at 9d.: 12,000 bush, Corn at 9;d.; 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d.; 70 tuns Grandilla Wood at 25s.; 30 bales Coton at 3-16d.; 16,000 bash. Wheat in bags at 10d.; 300 ooxes Bacon and 200 pkgs. Lard at 35s. To London, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. @ 3s. 7 dd. The ship R. L. Sturges, with a part of cargo of Wheat in bags at 10id. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts,

\$277,051 37-for Customs, \$138,000; Payments, \$242, 649 56; Balance, \$6,271,921 55. The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Road the

third week of March were as follows: Third week, 1861. \$28,205 Third week, 1860. 13,164

Equal to 55 per cent. The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the third week of March, show a decrease of \$506 from the corresponding week of last year.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad the third week of March were as follows:

The business of the Clearing-House to-day was \$26,565,720 90. The Money market is about the same as reported on Saturday. The supply on call is abundant at 5 ₱ cent. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 3 P cent, payable April 1. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company offer their Sinking Fund Bonds in exchange for the various issues of the Junction and Toledo and Norwalk divisions, and the Cleveland and Toledo Income and Dividend Bonds. The Sinking Fund Bonds are secured on the main line of the Company's road, subject only to about \$820,000 of the Cleveland, Toledo and Norwalk 1st and 2d Mortgages, and also by a sinking fund of 1 F cent per annum on the funded debt of the Company. The absorption of the various bonds above named renders the Sinking Fund Bonds a first mortgage upon the entire property. Mesers. Carpenter & Vermilye, No. 44 Wall street, are agents for the Company, and will make the exchanges. A meeting of the Chicago and North-Western Railroad Company bondholders has been called for April 14, at No. 12 Wall street. The Beat statement confirms the assurpations of

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39	May 2 May 30
p, b60, #24 #2	June 6
	May 30 June 6 July 6 July 31 Aug. 8 Sept. 5 Oct. 10 Oct. 17 Oct. 24 Oct. 37 Oct. 24
oad 721	Aug. 8
b10 721	Oct. 3
630 72	Oct. 16
10 724	Oct. 14
R 530, 361	Oct. 31
364	Nov. 7
60 354	Jan. 2
364 36 36 354 d RR. 584 585	Feb.
	April 3
b30 501	May
RH. 830 73	June
b30 734	Aug.
141	Nov. 7 Dec. 5 Jam. 5 Feb. 6 March 4 April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jam. Feb. March 4 April March April March April March
161	Nov.
161 15 161 Pfd 41	Dec.
nei 164	Feb.
b30 474	March
414	Mary 7

	11	Average	Average	Average	Average
NAME OF	Amount		amount	amount	amount
BANKS.	of.	Louns and	of	of Circu-	of
Disea		Discounts.	Specie.	istion.	Deposita.
	-	-			
B. of N. Y.	2,965,755	4,595,084	1.465.454	297,316	3,406,592
	2,050,000	4,913,457	1,072,345	377,504	4, 169, 403
Mashattan.	2.732.212	4.820.050	1,779,093	170,000	3,943,778
Merchanics'	7,000,000	3,522,277	1,328,950	219,581	2,897,951
	1,500,000	2,581,066	712,430	210,554	2,365,381
B'k of Ano.	3,000,000	5,543,566	4,206,503	116 746	6,763,966
Pherix	1,100,000	3,090,591	775, 292	130,702	2,041,479
Chr	1,600,000	2,245,312	605 1146	****	2,041,479 1,702,530
Tradeam's.	989 WO	1,632,393	206,611	291,975	660 663
Fulton	600,000	1,252,692	596,710	184,351	1,215,863
Chemical	300,000	2,091,110	1,459,705	294,367	2,959,100
Mer. Ex	1,235,000	1,909,026	419,635	107,669	1,135,458
National	1,500,000	2,174,530	444,1977	140,965	1,179,242
Hut. & Dr.	200 000	1,419,090	500,522	230,961	1,158,090
Mec. & Tr.	600,000	915,704	204,002	156,737	778,404
Greenwich!	200,600	641,959	162,003	107,730	471,618
Leuther Mf	600,000	1,752,564	469,971	271,616	1,207,830
Vilin W'd.	560,000	1,131,020	306,046	101,906	691,619
B S. N. Y.	2,060,000	3,712,999	1,122 616	212,932	2,697,478
Au. Ex	5,000,000	7,005,630	2,200,307	167,364	4,883,998
Compactor.	9,073,040	12 611 100	3,648,020	1,875	7,230,270
Broodway.	1,000,000	3,961,267	1,729,702	261,726	4,656,926
Ocean	1,000,000	1,602,003	318,765	96,587	834,980
Mercantile.	1,600,000	2,013.851	734,935	26,328	1,953,912
Pacific	422,750	\$100,429	244,230	230,742	300,131
B'k of Rep.	2,000,000	3,673,280	1,237,350	175,980	3,195,396
Chathem	436,000	747,653	197,512	113,497	510,190
People's	412,000	650,217	112,923	96,702	471,308
North Am.	1,000,000	1,694,732	249,153	84,613	1.056 402
Hanovet	1,000,000	1,494,272	2115,799	73,291	761,575
Irving	500,000	769,283	156: 442	114,223	556,451
Metrop'tan	4,600,000	6,889,239	2,531,580	272,568	5,275,419
Citizens'	4/N 000	710.003	106,002	150,439	602,322
Names	1,600,000	1,639 744	464,066	124,331	1,006,830
Market	1,000,000	1,557,771	300,578	205,004	908,774
St. Nicholas	758,000	1,029,307	304,859	81,070	717,002
Spont Len	1,100,600	2,234,156	336,636	260,079	1.173,482
Doen Literal	1,005,000	1,544,005	285,619	123,907]	770,400
Continent'l	2,1400,0049	2,778,201	967,778	180,791	1,697,557
Countrie h.	\$10,000	100,129	286,343	208,1102	730,004
Oriental	2612 (0.1)	450,000	101,232	97,844	346,595
Marine	661,700	940,201	152,370	133,509	202, 467
Atlantition	430,000	226,500	67,396	87,168	227,024
imp. & Tr.	1.100,000	2,446,522	467,323	185,595	1,576,493
Park	2.650,600	4,555,106	2,190,080	167,839	4,604,421
Mec B. As	54(0,000)	769,321	192,379	82,757	490,977
Gracers'	215,020	515,247	100,271	49,754	209,850
N. River	316 000	397,800	111,815	75,966	409,460
F. River	206,625	2.0,077	80,334	15,837	261,881
Man. & M.	500,000	745,490	163,250	131,444	470,501
Dry Dock	200,000	416,226	33,129	151,654	159,687
N. Y. Ex.,	150,000	330,844	20,855	74,917	264,825
Bull's H'd.	200,000	471,012	61,209	100,724	426,117

N.Y.Co.... 200,000 374,133 81,121 72,460 287,175

recent act, has been reduced to the amount of its subscriptions, \$1,122,000. The amount actually paid up is \$1,084,000. The stockholders of the New-London Northern Railroad Company will meet on March 30 at the office of the Trustees of the New-London, Willimantic, and Palmer Railroad Company, to consider the subject of forming one corporation, under the name of The New-London Northern Railroad Company." Henry Stokes, esq., has been elected President of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, in place of N. D. Morgan, esq., resigned. Dwight W. Pardee, esq., has been chosen Treasurer of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad.

The New-Orleans Picayune of the 20th says:

"There was a more baryant feeling in the market to-day, both for Money and Exchange. Prime long paper is in sotive inquest for preferred investment at 10 % cent at which figure one or two round amounts were passed. There were also transactions at 11 %12 % cent for good names; but offerings of either class are small. The Exchange market continues to advance rapidly—the extreme rise in foreign bills within the last three days being equal to 1/2 1/4 % cent. Clear Sterling was taken to a considerable extent at 16042107; with sake of round sums at the latter figure. It is now four months and a half since these rates have been attained. On Nov. 3, 1860, we groted 107; as the extreme; and during the interval the market has always ruled under that point, and for a considerable period from 7612 % cent below. Drafts with bills of lading can be sold at 1052 with, but here are few offering. Francs are scarce, and prime bills readily bring 52.3%. A fraction better is connected for exceptional names. We quote from \$4.30 (25.7%). Sixty day bills on New-York have been cold at 1422 % cent discount. The supply of Sight being limited, a further advance was peid, and the banks established the counter rate at premium. Bankert drew at 1-16-67 premium, and other darks went at par. The market closed with an upward tendency for all descriptions." The New-Orleans Picayune of the 20th says:

extraordinary gain in the specie average, which now reaches near \$40,000,000-the largest amount ever semulated by the Banks in this city. The loan column ows a decrease of \$1,859,000, which is no doubt an

LEATHER—Hemlock and Oak are both steady, with a mode-rate-demand.

LIME—The demand is fair, but prices of common are lower; the sales are 6,000 bbls. common, at 30c., and 300 do. lump, at \$1.25.

MOLASSES—We do not hear of any sales of moment. 135 bbls. New Orleans sold at 35c.; 15 blads. Porte Rico 32c.; 5 old do 25c., and 25tc., floth at 19c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been no inquiry of consequence for Spinits Turpentine, but the market is steady, at 39c. for Straight, and 36c for Shipping; Crude is still dull and nominal. The reduced rates of freight have produced a rather better de-mand. Rosins are steady of the higher grades we notice sales of 102 bbls. pale No. 1. at \$2.250-\$42.50, 150 bbls. No. 1, at \$2.50; 450 do., at \$2. at \$2.00 h; and 350 Strained, at \$1.22 \$7.310 h; in yard. Common Resin has been in domand, and prices are looking up; we hear of sales of 450 bbls. at \$1.22 \$7.310 h; after 1925 bbls. at \$1.22 \$7.310 h; and 125 bbls. at \$1.22 \$7.310 h; after 1925 bbls. at \$1.22 \$7.310 h; and 125 bbls. at \$1.22 \$7.310 h; after 1925 bbls. at \$1.22 \$7.310 h; and 125 bbls. at \$1.22 \$7.310 h; after 1925 bbls. at \$1.22 \$7.310 h; and 125 bbls. at \$1.22 \$7.310 h;

affect; 925 bbls., at e. 1. 9 50 bbls.

Tar is quiet, and is quoted at \$2 12 \(\tilde{\pi} \) 25 for Washington and Wilmington.

OLLS-Linseed is steady at 50 \(\tilde{\pi} \) 652. Crude Fish Oils have been in better demand, and prices are maintained. We hear of sales of 400 bbls. Sperm at Buston at \$4 14 \(\tilde{\pi} \) to be delivered here free alongside vessel; 500 bbls. Whale at 45c, and 50 bbls. do. dark at 47c. Other descriptions are quiet.

WHISKY—The supply is liberal, and the market is lower; sales of 600 bbls. at 11 \(\tilde{\pi} \) core \(\tilde{\pi} \) 60 \(\tilde{\pi} \)

other spices are quiet.
SALTPETER-We notice sales of 286 bags ex Boston Light

on private terms.

SEFDS—The market is firm for Clover Seed, and the demand is good; sales of 120 bags at 3c. Timothy Seed is steady; sales of 231 bags at \$3,250 \$5,350 \$7 bush. Rough Flax Seed is quiet at \$1,450 \$150. Sales at Hoston of 700 bags Calcutta Linceed at \$1,250 cash.

act for "Enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade." By the act of Congress, coasting vessels, on undertaking a foreign voyage, must surrender their coasting license and procure a register. In this case the Restless had a consting license, and on discharging her cargo and reloading at Mobile, application was made for a register, as she was about to sail for Cuba. The Captain was informed that there was no Collector there, and no person to act as such. He was therefore unable to procure

son to act as such. He was therefore unable to procure a register, and sailed without one. At Havana he took in a new cargo and sailed to this port where the vessel was seized, under the act of Congress above referred to.

The captain, who is part owner, and the owners of the cargo, have filed petitions for a remission of the forfeiture, addressed to the United States District Court of this District. The captain of the vessel was examined before Commissioner Carroll this morning, and his testimony will be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. By the act of Congress, the District Judge is required to inquire into and report the facts to the Secretary of the Treasury, who has the power of confirming or remitting the forfeiture, as may seem just and severed. District Autorney Roosevelt appeared on the reference is to be construed as involving aboding upon all the material questions, though such a live in his favor.

The general conclusion of the reference is to be construed as involving aboding upon all the material questions, though such a live in his favor.

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T and proper. District-Attorney Roosevelt appeared on behalf of the Government and the Collector, and Mr. Donohue for the claiments. Below is the substance of the statements made by the captain and owners of the cargo, on the application for the remission:

cargo, on the application for the remission:

The petition of John D. Sanders, the master, shows
that the vessel hailed from the port of Great Egg Harbor, and that he and the other owners reside in NewJersey. In the course of his business he proceeded to Jersey. In the course of his busine under a coasting Mobile, the vessel being at that time under a coasting Moune, the vessel being at that time inder a coasting license. After discharging the vessel, he obtained a charter, loaded his vessel, and signed bills of lading for Hayana, Cuba, and then applied at the Custom-House at Motile for a register. He was informed that the Collector had resigned, and that there was no person there who held or could exercise that office. Sanders was not aware of this fact when he chartered and

was not aware of the fact when he contered and loaded, and, not being versed in political affairs, was not aware of the situation of such matters.

The cargo being liable to setare, and no person vested by the laws of the United States to give such clearance or papers, Capt. Sanders proceeded to Cuba, reported to the United States Consul there, and discovered to the United States Consul there, and the Consultation of the Consultatio reported to the Chited States Consilier there, and dis-charged his cargo. Me then sailed to this port with a cargo, and he had no information that he was violating any of the laws of the United States; wherefore he prays the Court to report the facts to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the latter officer may be pleased to remit the penalty.

The petition of Peter V. King & Co., P. Harmony, Newbeys & Co., and others, owners of the cargo

The petition of Peter v. King & Co., P. Harmony, Nephews & Co., and others, owners of the cargo shipped at Havana, and brought by the schooner to this port, shows that the cargo was skipped by mercantile houses in Cuba, wholly unacquainted with our laws and the state of our political affairs; that the penalties were incurred innocently, without any intent to defraud the United States, or infringe its laws.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-MARCH 25 .- Before THE CASE OF CHARLES JEFFEEDS-SENTENCE OF Mr. A. Oakey Hall, in behalf of Charles Jefferds, in-

dicted for the murder of John Walton, moved for the discharge absolutely of the prisoner, or that he be allowed to give his reognizance. Mr. Hall represented that the accused had suffered long term of imprisonment and that he was entitled to his Mr. Waterbury, the District Attorney resisted the application

stating that he had been ill and had been unable to prepare the case for trial.

The Judge denied the motion, with liberty to renew it if the

prisoner was not brought to trial at the April term. Mr. Hall also moved to remit the indictment against the prisoner to the Court of General Sessions for trial. This was also denied by the

John Renter, convicted of manalaughter, in taking the life of

for three years and seven months.

The District-Attorney moved on the case of Philip Collins, indicted for the murder of Henry Binatus, on the 8th of December last. Collins kept a grocery-store in Albany street, and on the night of the murder Binatus was going on the side-walk in front of his store, in Albany street. He complained to the officer that he had been beaten about the head. He was taken to the Sta. tion-House, where he died before the next morning. The test mony was very unsatisfactory. One witness testified that he had seen the prisoner strike the man; but when asked if he saw in the Court-Room the person whom he saw strike the blow, he said "No." Collins then stood up, and witness, being asked if that was the man, said, "Yes." He was again asked if he wa Sheolutely certain prisoner was the man, and said, "No."

The Jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner

was discharged. Ex-Recorder Smith and C. S. Spencer appealed for the de-

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-MARCH 25,-Before Judge McCons. The case of Louis Larrone, the French lover who

shot a French rival named Orsali for interfering with the affections of a bouncing Teutonic washerwoman named Mrs. Heast was brought up to-day for sentence. From the prisoner's excitable movements and unusual language, and his demonstrations of extraordinary regard for a little box full of trinkets in some of extraordinary regard for a little box full of trinkets in some way connected with Mrs. Hess, it was generally supposed that he must be insune. A Jury of Doctors had been summoned, and the question of Larrone's sanity or insanity was duly investificated, without finding any taugible evidence that anything was the matter with him, save that he was in love. To this effect the Court was informed.

Mr. Larrone, having pleaded guilty of simple assault, was arraigned at the bar to say why sentence should not be prenounced. He made a very curious speech, in the course of which he unqualifiedly declared his unceasing love for the washerwoman, and informed the Court that he had early given his rival unequivocal notice that the should was to take place if he did-not stand out of his way. He also said that Orsail had ginched and boxed him on the occasion in question. It streams that the sympathies of the woman are not so strongly in his favor as his devotion would seem to merit. The sentence was two years in the Penitentiary. Larrone took it in excellent good grace, and was quite happy to get off so easily.

John O'N-Sell was fined \$25 for assaulting Francis McKenna of No. 78 Goerck states on the 23d of February.

Jacob Harris, a Jew pawuhorker, pleaded guilty of receiving stolen goods, which had been deposited by Frederic Banker, a portiouse formerly to the employ of Meyer Whitehead.

Frederic Haight was tried for dealing in counterfeits, and acquitted. Adjounced. Mr. Lerrone, having pleaded guilty of simple assault, was ar

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT-MARCH 25.

Ordered that a Calendar of Appeals in Admiralty be made up for the April Term, which commences on Monday next. The Appeal Calendar will have be called until the first Monday in May. Notes of issue must be fited on or before Thursday, March 28, and Proctors are required to procure their copies of appeals from the Clerk's Office before the time appointed for the hearing of appeals.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-MARCH 25-Before Justice

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCE ES—Before Justice
SUPREMEAND.

EXAMINATION OF CAPTAIN SEAHAM—SHARP COLLOQUY.
Lopper and Wilcox agt. Join Graham.

The difficulty in regard to the examination of Capt.
John Scham, on applemental proceedings, as a judgment
debtor was argued between the Couusel and the defendants,
the Judge entering an order to the effect that the examination
be proceeded with under the warrant of arrest, but that the defendants be discharged from the custody of he Sheriff of Queens
County. There was another warrant residy to be served upon
defendants by the Sheriff of New York County, but an arrangement was made by which that warrant was withheld, and its
only object was to secural he personal attendance of Capt Sesham to answer concerned his property. The examination commenced and those was no little warmin displayed, between Capt.
Seaham and W. J. S. Fulter, e.g., one of the counsel for the
creditors, who was conducting the examination.

M. F. said he thought Capt. Seaham was giving "evasive and
shuffling" answers, and added: "Capt. S., it is no use for you to
keep playing with me, for I shall elicit all he furts and lay bare
the whole transaction, if it takes a day, a week, or a month."
To which Capt. S. responded in a sharp tone. "If you want
to make a personal quarrel of this you can do so." There was a
repetition of this sort of colloquy, between the parties, and finally
Mr. Fuller said he should ruport Capt. Sesham is threatening
language to the Judge were it not that he had no personal fear of
him, and as he taked of doing so much he would like to see him
fulfill his threats. Finally, the examination was adjourned to
Monday week.

W. J. S. Fuller and J. T. Williams for attaching creditors, and
Burrill, Davison & Burrill for defendants.

DECISIONS.

H. N. Camp et al. ayt. Joseph M. Weeks.—Motion

Burrill, Davison & Burrill for defendants.

H. N. Camp et al. agt. Joseph M. Weeks.—Motion granted, with \$10 costs to abide event.

Henry Noury agt. Henry Durbarty.—Motion denied, with \$7 costs.

John A. Godfrey agt. Collin M. Cordell et al.—Motion denied, with \$7 costs.

with \$7 costs.

Richard Bullwinkle agt. Ann G. Riker et al —I think the exoption to the referce's report is well taken. I come to this cosclassion with some heatration, after examination of authorities.

Levi B. Warner agt. James T. Morri-on.—I think the previous
notion to change the place of trial, and the order made thereon,
hould be a bar to this motion, which is denied, with \$10 costs
a shide even.

motion to change the place of title, and the order made thereon, should be a but to this motion, which is denied, with \$10 costs of 230 bags at \$3.2 a \$3.3 costs of \$9 bush. Rough Flax Need is quiet at \$1.4 50 cosh.

TALLOW—The market is steady, the demand fair; sales of \$1,000 is Prime at \$1.100. Enough Pat is steady at \$1.000 is Prime at \$1.100. Enough Pat is steady at \$1.000 is Prime at \$1.100. Enough Pat is steady at \$1.000 is Prime at \$1.100. Enough Pat is steady at \$1.000 is Prime at \$1.100 is Pr

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TREE—March 25.—
Before Judge Hillton.
DECISIONS.
Radig agt. Radig.—Referee's report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted
Codec agt. Stern.—Motion for commission granted, but without stay of proceedings.

COURT OF APPEALS.

NOTES OF DECISIONS AT DECEMBER TERM.

Grant agt, Morse et al.—Construction of a referee's
uning offacts. The appellant is bound to procure such a stateunit of the facts as will show, necessarily, that the law is in his

disregarded.

An indictment for murder is sufficient, although, by a clerical continuou of the word "with," the offence, in strictness of grammar, may appear to be charged against the knife, and not against the prisoner.

the prisoner.

Le Farge agt. The Exchange Fire Lusurance Company.—A corporation is a living person within the meaning of the Code of 1857; and where it was defendant in the action, the opposite party was entitled to be a witness in his own behalf.

Hoysradt et al. agt. Kingman et al.—it is not necessary to the due attestation of a will that the witnesses should subscribe in the presence of each other. It auffices that each witness subscribe in the presence and at the request of the testator, but severally and start as respects each other.

scribe in the presence and at the request of the testator, but severally said spart as respects each other.

An acknowledgment by the testator of his signature and execution of the will is equivalent to the actual sening by the witness of the physical act of subscription.

Ranney art The Feerle.—The statote (ch. 136 of 1853), "to purish gross frauds and suppress most nuctions," extends to no other frauds than such as were indictable at common law, except mock auctions.

The obtaining of money by means of a representation that the prisoner could give employment to the party defrauded, at a stipulated compensation, in a certain locality, and cheating him into a contract for services to be rendered in another locality, is not indictable at common law, or under the statute of false pretenses. (2 it. S., 671.)

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.-Nos. 33, 11, 20, 3, 25, 37, 28, 29, 30, 31.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT.-Part I.-Nos. 571, 699, 507, 745, 747, 221, 101, 327, 755, 761, 281, 365, 775, 749, 787, 367, 367, 389, 781, 786. Part II.—Nos. 336, 694, 376, 708, 710, 712, 714, 720, 22, 732, 734.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.-Adjourned for Superior Court-Part I.-Nos. 1575, 1579, 1581, SUPERIOR COURT—FAT L.—NOS. 1973, 1583, 1589, 1587, 1587, 1688, 1589, 1691, 1623, 1625, 1629, 1623, 1625, 1629, 1623, 1625, 1629, 1623, 1625, 1624, 162

THE NEW TARIFF.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 20, 1861.

Sir: As numerous inquiries have been made respecting various provisions of the tariff act of March 2, 1861, it is deemed proper to state, for your information and government, as well as the information of others concerned, the views entertained, in part, by this Department on the subject.

All questions of liability to duty, or exemption there-

partment on the subject.

All questions of liability to duty, or exemption therefrom, of merchandise imported under the provisions of the new tariff, and questions as to the rate of duty thereon, will be determined in accordance with the provisions of the fifth section of the tariff act of 1857, which section will, in the opinion of this Department, still remain in force on and after the 1st proximo, unrepealed and unmodified.

The clause in the tariff act of 1861 repealing such of existing laws as are repugnant to its provisions, is not considered to change or modify the warehousing or appraisement laws and regulations now in force, except in one particular, which is that in cases where a bill of lading is presented showing the day of actual shipment, certified to by a consular officer of the United States, such date, in lieu of the "period of exportation" presented by existing laws, shall be the date at which the foreign market value of the merchandise shall be estimated and ascertained by the appraisers, in order to the assessment of ad valorem duties.

In the case of merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States on or before the 17th inst., and of merchandise on board of vessels in port on the let of April next, where the vessels have been regularly entered at the Custom-House, the owners or importers of such merchandise will be permitted to enter for consumption or warehousing at the rates of duty now existing, or if the rates of duty on the merchandise are lessened by the tariff of 1861, they may, at their option, enter at the lesser rates.

The same privilege will be extended to all merchan-

lessened by the tariff of 1861, they may, at their option, enter at the lesser rates.

The same privilege will be extended to all merchandise in public stere unclaimed on the 1st prox, when entered for consumption or warehousing in pursuance of law; and all merchandise in warehouse under bond on the 1st prox. will be entitled to entry for withdrawal at rates of duty now existing; or if the rates of duty on the merchandise are lessened by the tariff of 1861 the entry thereof may, at the option of the importer or owner, be made at the lesser rates.

In allowances on account of tare, draft, &c., on goods subject to specific duty under the new tariff, officers of the customs will be governed by the provisions of the fifty-eight and fifty-ninth sections of the General Collection set of March 2, 1739, which are again, brought into operation.

into operation.

I am, very respectfully.

S. P. CHASE, Sacretary of the Treasury.

Acceptes Scanza, esq. Collector, &c., New-York.